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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
Region 8
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Hugh G. Calkins, Regional Conservator

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE
WOODLANDS MEETING
HELD AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
FEBRUARY 24-27, 1937

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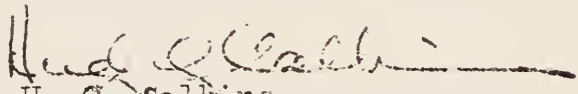
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
Albuquerque, New Mexico
April 27, 1937

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WOODLAND SECTION MEETING,
ALBUQUERQUE, FEBRUARY 24 - 27, 1937

Following are resolutions that were prepared by various Woodland Section committees and agreed to by the Woodland Management Section meeting attended by district and regional representatives.

It is urged that these resolutions be carefully reviewed and applied to the fullest reasonable extent pending the completion of the regional handbook.

Provided any questions arise as to applicability of any of these resolutions, please inform this office immediately.


H. G. Perkins
Regional Conservator

SEP 29 1938

WOODLANDS RESOLUTIONS

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PLANS

On lands designated primarily for permanent use as woodland on the land use plan the following minimum requirements will be incorporated in the cooperative agreement to insure soil conservation.

- a. Protection from fire
- b. Regulation of grazing
- c. Such restrictions of cutting as are necessary to insure that the woodland cover will remain adequate continuously for the protection of the soil.

Whenever practicable we should go beyond the minimum requirements and prepare a management plan to insure the best sustained use of the land. In order to make the permanence of the woodland economically desirable, adequate data will be secured on volume type, protective value and other pertinent information as a basis for the above plan. The intensity of the survey for securing this information will be governed by the economic and physical conditions of the area. In advance of detailed planning for work programs and cooperative agreements, the district forestry personnel will develop written standards for woodland operations.

Natural woodland stands in Region 8 as a rule are multiple use areas and woodland plans will be coordinated with those of wildlife, range and other interests concerned, to see that each is given proper consideration in relation to the primary function of control of soil loss.

In order to realize recreational and esthetic values of the woodland, the forester shall confer with the biologist to assure that consideration will be given to the uses of the area for wildlife.

Improvement cutting in general will be conservative in timber and woodland types, and will be on a crop tree basis unless the material being cut can be utilized, leaving the protective value unimpaired.

In slow growing woodland types as pinon and juniper, improvement practices cannot be considered practical on the basis of our present knowledge. Where material is needed, cutting of this nature may be done according to the best practices known.

For securing needed information a sufficient number of stand improvement plots are recommended for observational purposes. Since we should only demonstrate practical treatment to private owners, great care should be exercised in the selection of cooperators for these special observational plots.

TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING

Types of planting should conform to the Standard Soil Conservation Service accounting system which includes the following types of planting:

- a. III-D-5 Gully Control
- b. III-F-5 Channel improvement
- c. III-G-3 Woodland improvement
- d. III-H-9 Pasture and meadow planting
- e. III-J-6 Range treatment
- f. III-N-5 Wind erosion
- g. III-O-4 Wild life plantings

Definitions given in the cost schedule for S.C.S., copies of which can be found in District offices, should be studied in order that charges made will conform with the standards established.

The purpose of planting shall be to assure accomplishment of the broad objectives of the Soil Conservation program as outlined in the plan for the project area as a whole in the individual land use plan. Where this primary purpose is secured, full consideration should also be given to secondary purposes of importance.

Planting plans shall be made as far in advance as may be practicable and should only contain significant material.

Direct seeding and other revegetation methods should be given careful study and the most practical method determined, due consideration being given to costs and survival.

All planting plans for woody species are to be prepared in one of the following manners:

- a. Jointly by the Biologist and Forester
- b. By the Forester, considering recommendations and plans prepared by the Biologist.
- c. By the Forester, with subsequent review and modification by the Biologist.

Planting and revegetation plans will be approved by all divisions concerned.

Revegetation, of which trees and shrub planting is an essential part, constitutes an important function of the Soil Conservation Service and is of sufficient importance to warrant the services of the best qualified foreman for planting supervision. The use of incompetent or untrained personnel to handle planting crews should be prohibited.

Due to the need for close supervision of planting crews provisions should be made for employment of additional supervision during the planting season on those areas where additional help is needed.

S.C.S. Field Memorandum #151 will form the basis for justifiable planting of rooted trees and shrub stock.

PROTECTION

Fire Protection

Field Memorandum #155 outlines general SCS policy in regard to fire control. The Woodland Division is responsible for the preparation and administration of all fire plans including prevention, suppression and control.

Permanent improvement as recommended by the Woodland Division for adequate fire protection should be constructed and maintained by the agent charged with the general administration of the area. However, when either through lack of funds, or lack of personnel this is impossible, the Soil Conservation Service would be justified to construct and maintain these improvements for the local agent during the period of agreement or until such a time as the local agent is able to assume the responsibilities. This would only be an emergency measure to protect the broad objectives of the Soil Conservation Service.

Standard fire records and reports should be kept showing action taken on all fires, acreage lost, origin or cause, damage and the time spent on the fire, with suppression cost. A simple standard form adaptable for the region is further recommended. All SCS personnel should report action on fires by use of these report forms.

Insects and Diseases

Justified control is recommended where upon investigation insect or disease organisms threaten an epidemic outbreak. Protection and control is necessary under these conditions to all forest stands and forest plantings. Investigation reports and recommendations should be made by the Woodland Section in cooperation with the Biology Section. Wherever disease infested or deformed trees can be utilized in soil conservation work, utilization of such material will be given primary consideration.

Grazing

Grazing control is fundamental and must be obtained. This control may be accomplished by reduction to carrying capacity, total exclusion, fencing or any other means practical to insure adequate protection to natural and artificially produced stands.

Rodents

Rodent control is recommended when in the opinion of the Forester and the Biologist forest stands and/or reproduction, before or after artificial revegetation, are seriously threatened.

CUTTING PRACTICES

Special emphasis is placed on the principles and objectives of the Soil Conservation Service as a guiding concept in the cutting and general management of woodland stands. The watershed values of these stands, including protection against wind and water erosion, may be important enough to necessitate special modification of cutting methods to protect and increase these values. The cutting of green material requires extreme caution to prevent undue depletion of the capital growing stock.

Each District of the Region should strive to gain control of forest and woodland cutting on areas under its jurisdiction as quickly as possible. Questions of responsibility for marking, control of cutting and similar matters of policy require early consideration in order to facilitate the proper management of the stands.

It is recognized that extreme differences in the woodland problem are to be found within the Region. These differences are often too basic as regards watershed and soil erosion problems, silvics, the considerations affecting cutting of products, range management and wildlife to permit uniform or blanket regulation of cutting. Each District will be charged with responsibility for devising practical and effective policies and methods for accomplishing primary and other objectives.

In the course of its woodland activities each District will accumulate a working knowledge of principles governing woodland stands. This information will be of inestimable value in gradually evolving a basis for more effective methods of handling the problems of this type. A compilation will be made of material of this character for the use and benefit of all districts.

WOODLAND SURVEY STANDARDS AND INTENSITIES

To develop survey standards and intensities a standing committee consisting of one forester from each District and TC-BIA will be established. Information and standards developed will be sent to the Regional Office for correlation.

REPORTS AND RECORDS

For the standardization and correlation of records, forms and reports a standing committee consisting of a member from the Regional Office and one from each District will be appointed. Each District representative will submit six copies of all forms proposed or in use to the Regional Office of Woodland Management, copies of which will be sent to each committee member. Each committee member will summarize the information believed necessary for the Region and forward it to the Regional Office representative who shall act as the coordinating officer and direct progress of the work.

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